SECOND DAY—*Saturday, 14th June 1930.*

The House re-assembled at 12 NOON.

The following members were duly sworn in:—

1. Mr. Nabi Khan.
2. Mr. Nagarajiah.
3. Mr. B. S. Thumbiah.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Bill to Amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, XIII of 1925.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS, explained the following general principles of the Bill:—

I

General Principles of the Coffee Cess Continuance Bill.

The period of the Coffee Cess Regulation, XIII of 1925, expires on 14th October 1930. The investigation of the problems relating to coffee cultivation in the State is still in its infancy though much valuable work has already been done.

The following are some of the problems receiving attention:—

(1) Coffee breeding;

(2) Manurial requirements;

(3) Influence of shade on coffee plants, etc;

(4) Diseases affecting coffee plants and methods of control; and

(5) Insect pests affecting coffee plants and methods of their control.

These problems are of such a nature that no time limit can be set on their solution. Probably other problems equally important may arise in the course of investigation. In order to co-ordinate the work of the station with a demonstration propaganda which will place the results

obtained at the disposal of all persons engaged in coffee industry, Government have recently sanctioned the formation of a new circle under a Deputy Director of Agriculture, with headquarters at Chikmagalur. The work cannot be curtailed or discontinued at this stage without serious detriment to this important industry, and without sacrificing the valuable progress already made in the investigation of the various problems relating to it.

It is therefore necessary to continue the levy of the Coffee Cess for a period of 10 years for the present.

Bill to Amend the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, XXII of 1925, in the Mysore State.

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the continuance of the Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation, 1925, for a further period of ten years and to amend the said Regulation accordingly. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) In Sub-Section (c) of Section 1 of the said Regulation, for the words "for a period of five years thereafter" the words "until the fourteenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and forty" shall be substituted.

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The period fixed for the operation of the Coffee Cess Regulation (XIII) of 1925 expires on 14th October 1930. The work for which the levy was authorised, *viz.*, the investigation of problems relating to Coffee Cultivation in the State, is still in its infancy though already much valuable work has been done. The following are some of the subjects receiving attention:—

(1) Coffee breeding;
(2) Manurial requirements;
(3) Influence of shade on coffee plants, etc;
(4) Diseases affecting coffee plants and methods of control and;
(5) Insect pests affecting these plants, and methods of control;

These problems are such that it would be impossible to set a time limit on their solution; and it is probable that in the course of investigation other problems may arise which require to be pursued in the interests of the industry.

It is intended to co-ordinate the work of the station with a demonstration propaganda which will place the results obtained at the disposal of all persons engaged in this industry.

It is necessary to continue the coffee cess for the present, and the Bill is intended to continue it for a period of 10 years from the 14th October 1930.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN stated that when the general principles of the Coffee Cess Bill were first discussed in the Assembly as well as in the Legislative Council, the Government had promised that the cess would be levied only for a period of five years. It was in that view that the two bodies had agreed to the levy. He was surprised at the proposal now brought up to continue the levy for another 10 years and possibly longer. He thought that if it had been made known originally that the levy would be for a longer period than five years, the two bodies would not probably have agreed to the introduction of the Bill at all. Secondly, the Agricultural Department was engaging itself not merely in coffee experimentation but in many other similar directions. He did not understand why in the case of experiments connected only with coffee, any cess should be levied on the planters particularly while the cost of the experiments in regard to many other crops was met from general funds.

For these reasons, the member was unable to support the Bill under reference.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the realizations from coffee cess would not be more than one-half of the expenditure on the experimental station and that the balance required was certainly going to be supplied by Government. He reminded the House that there was one fundamental difference between coffee and other crops, *viz.*, that while the latter grew within a few months and exhibited results of experiments within that time, the former took 4 or 5 years for the same purpose. It was true that Government had proposed to levy the cess only for 5 years, but it was found that 5 years were not enough to derive useful results from the experiments so far carried on. He added that when once an experiment was undertaken, it was wrong to leave it in the middle without attaining the object in view. Lastly, coffee cultivation was an industry which benefited only a few who were all in a position to pay and so, there was no justice in levying the cess on all people.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN urged that coffee planters were also entitled to derive certain benefits from the general funds of the State.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there were many other agricultural problems awaiting solution,

for which the general funds would be drawn. But the coffee experiments also required to be carried on in the meanwhile. So, the particular people interested in the industry were proposed to be made to pay for the experiments.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN did not agree that coffee owners should be taxed in the manner proposed and that too permanently. He pointed out that on Page 74 of the Budget a sum of Rs 8,000 had been indicated as income from the coffee experimentation against Rs. 5,000 during the current year. He did not see why, for getting such a small return, anything should be spent on experiments out of the tax-payers' money.

Referring to the statement of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan that there was increased income shown in the Budget as a result of the coffee cess, THE DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY said that the extra income of Rs. 3,000 was due to 60 acres of coffee land in bearing having been added to the Experimental Farm. He assured the House that the object of the Government in enacting the Regulation was not to make any profit for Government, but merely to help the coffee industry as a whole. It was, he said, a recognised principle everywhere that if any measure was meant to benefit any particular community as distinct from the rest, a special cess could be levied on such community. The duration of the Regulation was not very material. The objects of the cess had been very fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. To attain these objects, he explained that it was not possible to fix a particular period of time. The work could be finished in five years or ten years or in a much longer period. The House having already agreed to the principle, he did not think it was possible to give it up before any results were attained. Time could not be the essence of the Regulation. By the time one problem was solved, other problems would present themselves, with the result that experiments would have to continue.

MR. MIR MAHOMED stated that coffee planters had to contend against very many difficulties. Within recent months the price of coffee had shown a steady decline. There was also an addition of 4 annas in the acreage cess and this was weighing heavily on them. Re-survey operations were going on and there was no knowing whether there would not be a general enhancement in the rates of assessment. In these circumstances, the planters required

relief at the hands of the Government, but instead of affording it, they were going to add to their burdens. This, he said, was unjust. Just as the experiments on Kar Ragi were proposed to be carried on with the aid of general funds, he suggested that coffee experiments also should be carried on without the levy of any cess. Lastly, he pleaded that no decision should be taken by Government in this matter without consulting the Coffee Planters' Associations.

At this stage, some members represented that certain literature connected with the Coffee Experimental Station was being circulated to the members just then and that they required some time to go though all that before discussing the principles of the Bill. It was thereupon agreed that this and other Bills might be taken up on Monday the 16th.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

MR. B. USMON KHAN wanted increased provision in the Police budget for converting the existing Police Out-Posts in Bangalore City into *pacca* Stations and for improving Police patrol. He also thought that the strength of the Police Force in the city should be substantially increased and the pay of the constables also suitably increased. He was of opinion that Rs. 15,000 provided in the budget for the re-organization of the Police Force was quite inadequate and that it should be materially increased.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR said that Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables in Bangalore City were given house rent, while those in Mysore were not. Similarly, the constables who were doing duty under the Engineering Department in connection with the Irwin Canal Works at Mandya were not getting house rent. He wanted these invidious distinctions to be done away with. He also suggested that Police Quarters should always be constructed near the stations.

MR. DHANAKOTI CHETTY pleaded for the appointment of at least 100 more Police constables in Mysore City, in view of its importance as the Capital of the State.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM regretted that the provision for the University was much less for the budget year than in the current. There were four intermediate colleges and four regular constituent colleges and the number of students of the University was increasing. Recently, college fees had been enhanced and many of the students were unable to

meet the cost of education. For this reason the Senate was considering proposals for increasing the percentage of free-studentships to 40, and this meant larger expenditure and less income. The University staff also required to be strengthened to carry out its programme of scientific research on a larger scale. Proposals for the formation of a University Corps for providing military training to college students were under consideration. All this meant that increased allotment was necessary, and the member regretted that even the usual amount was not provided.

Coming to the Medical Department, the member observed that practically one-half of the total allotment was consumed by the Victoria and Krishnarajendra Hospitals the remaining amount was hardly sufficient for the requirements of the District Hospitals and Local Fund Dispensaries. He pressed upon the attention of Government the need for the extension of medical facilities in the villages.

Rather than increasing the Police Force in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the member thought that the strength of the Police in frontier taluks like Jagalur stood in need of improvement.

CAPT. Y. V. AYYA pointed out that the accommodation in the Victoria Hospital was very inadequate, with the result that many patients coming from far and near were compelled to resort to private practitioners for medical help. Even the provision for necessary medicines and bandages was insufficient. In regard to Local Fund Dispensaries he made the same complaint and pressed for better provision in these respects.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH also pleaded for enhanced grants for the Police and Medical budgets. As regards Medical, he said that the accommodation in the premier hospitals of the State was already scanty, while the recent enhancement of fees payable by special ward in-patients in some of the hospitals had practically kept out many of the patients from those hospitals. In these circumstances he pressed for not only a larger accommodation in the hospitals but also for a reduction of the fees. He also wanted more dispensaries to be opened in rural parts. With reference to Education he said that particular attention should be paid to primary education and requested that schools should be started at all places where contributions had been paid by the people several years ago.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA observed that a sum of Rs. 15,000 had been provided in the current year's budget for giving

increased pay to Police constables but utilised for some other purpose. He hoped that at least during the ensuing year, the amount of Rs. 15,000 provided would be utilised for that purpose.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH stated that he was very glad that an improvement in revenue was anticipated under Land Revenue and Excise, but was sorry that the provision under important heads like Primary Education. Drinking Water Wells, and Grants to Village Panchayets was very inadequate. In regard to Education he said that the Elementary Education Regulation was going to be introduced in January next. But till then he did not find any provision for the establishment of more schools even where contributions had been already paid by villagers. Then, again, the budget did not show how much money the Government were going to allot for primary education after the Regulation came into force. It was just possible that Government would say that if Municipalities and Local Boards provided sufficient money and came to Government for help, suitable amounts would be given. He did not think that that was the attitude that Government should take. He thought that it was quite necessary that suitable provision should be made in the budget for opening primary schools during the first six months of the year.

Under Village Panchayets, he said, the grant had been considerably reduced. Perhaps the Government would say that that would not affect the panchayets, because in many cases the posts of Panchayet Inspectors had been abolished. He would have no objection, if the Government agreed to make over the savings on this account to the panchayets themselves. But this was not proposed to be done. While Government were giving large sums of money for improvements in the cities which had already sufficient income of their own, the Village Panchayets, which had very little to call their own and yet had to do a lot of things, could do nothing unless sufficient money was given, to them. He thought that if at least the savings effected by the abolition of the Village Inspectors were given to the panchayets which had absolutely no cash balances, some improvement could be expected.

The allotment for Drinking Water Wells, he suggested, should be materially augmented; because, like pure air, pure water was among the foremost essential needs of all people. Lakhs of rupees were being spent on the Bangalore Water Supply, but the representations of the people for more money

to the villages had so far been ignored. Representations and resolutions had often been brought up requesting the Government to formulate a definite scheme under which drinking water wells would be provided to all villages in some order, and a definite promise had been held out by Government last year that this would be done. So far, however, action on these lines had not been taken. This, the member said, had disappointed many.

While urgent requirements like primary education and drinking water facilities had not been provided, the Government went on making large grants to the Iron Works year after year. The Works had not resulted in a surplus and even depreciation charges could not be earned by them. When a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs was proposed for the Works two years back, members of the Assembly were opposed to the proposal but the Government assured the Assembly that the grant would ensure the realization of a steady income thereafter. But the position now was entirely otherwise. In spite of nearly a crore of rupees written off so far, the Works were sustaining a loss and there was absolutely no prospect that even if Rs. 10 lakhs were provided next year, the concern would begin to earn. It was far from his intention that the Iron Works should be closed down. But he was very particular that they should at least pay their own way.

While the Iron Works afforded employment to a few hundreds, the requirements of lakhs of people had been overlooked for want of adequate provision for drinking water wells, primary education, etc. The member requested the Government to proceed with foresight and due regard to public opinion in all such important matters.

With respect to Mr. Mahomed Imam's request for increased provision under the University which benefited only a few people, he said that any expenditure on primary education benefited lakhs of people who had absolutely no facilities for education, and that therefore the expenditure under this head should not increase till primary education had received its due attention in all rural parts.

He thanked the Government for all that had been done by them in recent years in respect of repair and restoration of tanks, but the attention paid so far was not enough, considering the number of tanks which were still in disrepair. Unless all the existing tanks were promptly attended to, there would be loss both to the Government as well as to the raiyats.

In regard to the extension of Medical Aid, he said that the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided for opening new dispensaries in the districts was quite inadequate and that arrangements should be made to open such dispensaries in larger villages to serve the needs of a large number of surrounding villages. He also said that when the local bodies themselves offered to pay their quota for such dispensaries, Government should come forward willingly to help them.

MR. MEER MOHAMAD SAB (Tarikere Rural) referring to the provision indicated in Appendix A of the Budget under "Notice and Isthihar Fees" said that it was due to the folly of the Shanbhogue who did not generally go to the raiyat when he had money that the land revenue generally remained uncollected. The result was that the raiyat had to pay notice and isthihar fees in addition when a written demand was made to him. He prayed that the raiyats should be given time till the end of June to pay their assessment and that no isthihar and notice fees should be levied.

As regards the provision made for Motor Car Advances, the member thought that such a provision was unnecessary as that was meant to be given only to rich people who could afford the necessary money and could raise it easily enough in the open market.

He suggested that more of the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands might be thrown open for cultivation so as to help the landless classes to own lands and also increase the revenue to Government.

He referred to a promise made by Sir Banerji when the question of re-survey came up that the Survey Department would be abolished as soon as the re-survey operations were completed. He was sorry to find that instead of abolishing the department the cost on that department had materially increased. He thought that it was quite sufficient if a Mojinidar was given to each taluk for survey operations.

He did not think that any re-survey of coffee lands was called for unless the Government proposed to survey the natural ditches that might have gone deeper by rains in the malnad coffee estates.

He also said that the Health Department might be amalgamated with the Medical Department as the Medical Officers were quite able to look after the health work also.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that experience had shown that it was desirable to have a separate establishment for sanitation if the latter had to be developed on right lines.

MR. MEER MOHAMAD SAB and another member from Kadur represented that there was great necessity for the establishment of a high school at Tarikere. When the matter was brought to the notice of the Dewan during his recent tour, a promise had been given that the question would be favourably considered. He said that the Municipality and the District Board had already deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the treasury and the local people had also collected a sum of Rs. 4,000. If the promise was going to be fulfilled immediately, they said that the people would be prepared to give the balance of Rs. 6,000 next year.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if, as promised to the Dewan, the people would send their full contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the Director of Public Instruction, necessary steps would be taken.

MR. MEER MOHAMAD SAB prayed that Government should not be so very exacting in their demand but must sanction the opening of the high school classes with a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Municipality.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that on receipt of the full contribution the question would be taken up by the department.

THE MEMBER from Tarikere regretted that no provision was found in the budget for school buildings in his district while every other district had its share of provision. He mentioned that the question of constructing a building for the Girls' School at Tarikere was a very old one, that the present building was ill-ventilated and insanitary and that the cost of a suitable building would not be more than Rs. 4,000. He prayed that necessary orders might be passed at once in the matter.

Speaking about the provision for the improvement of towns and municipalities, the member said that while a single Municipality of the Mysore City got a provision of Rs. 1 lakh, a sum of only Rs. 75,000 was provided for the former. He thought that was too meagre and that it should at least be doubled.

MESSRS. VENKATASAMIAH (Closepet), M. SUBBAIYA (Seringapatam) and SUBBANNA NAIK (Koppa Taluk) also agreed with the speaker.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA (Mandya Taluk) congratulated the Government on bringing out a balanced budget. As regards the Village Panchayets, he observed that the defects pointed out by him in the previous sessions had not yet been remedied. He thought that the Amildars should

be made responsible for the working of the village panchayet scheme and that their promotion made to depend on the satisfactory work they showed in the development of the scheme. He said that most villages had no drinking-water wells. Formerly the District Boards were giving some money for digging wells ; but now that the Village Panchayets had been made responsible for such things and they had no money, there was absolutely no scope for sinking any more wells. This, he said, was regrettable and sufficient funds should be made available to the Village Panchayets for this work.

He pointed out that in the Cauvery Nala during summer a water-rate of Rs. 2 per acre was levied for supply of water for growing green manure. It was not necessary that a continuous supply of water should be given for these crops. This levy was a great hardship to the raiyats. Government had also appointed a special agency to take coercive measures for the recovery of these dues. He said that if Government insisted on this levy, they might at least order that it might be recovered in easy instalments instead of in one lump-sum.

Referring to the order about the raiyats themselves attending to the clearing of silt under the channels of the major tanks, he thought that such work should be got done by contract at Government cost especially as a special cess of Rs. 0-5-4 was being recovered from the raiyats for this purpose.

He complained that although the reservoir was completed more than 15 years ago, the canals were not yet ready. He said that by the time the canal work was completed the *nalas* should also be ready. Unless this was done, there would be no benefit to the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that benefit would accrue as soon as the Hulikere Tunnel Works now in progress were completed.

MR. LINGE GOWDA objected to the provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for the Thippegondanahalli Project for supply of water to Bangalore, more especially as the Bangalore City Municipality did not promise to contribute anything towards its cost by the levy of a special water cess.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that Government had powers to require the Municipality to levy such a cess from the residents.

As regards the Police administration, MR. LINGEGOWDA said that there was a great need to improve the discipline

and morale of the rank and file by means of proper instruction imparted by officers trained in foreign countries. He wanted the constabulary to be housed in one place as that would tend to improve the discipline in the force. He said that in future recruitment to the Police Force would be made from the educated classes. He added that in selecting officers for deputation to Western countries for police training, regard must be had to the age of the candidates concerned ; because, if officers who were soon due to be retired were deputed to foreign countries, the State could not derive the full worth of the money spent on such deputations.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that officers of junior grade would not be admitted in England and Government had to depute only experienced officers for such training.

MR. G. MALLANNA (Mysore) pointed out that though Government had promised to take up the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery and the Hemavathi, no provision therefor was found in the budget.

He represented that the wear and tear of District Fund Roads was greater as a result of the increased motor traffic, that the creation of a general road fund was urgent, and that the District Boards also should be required to form such a fund to meet the cost of maintenance and annual repairs.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that most of the District Boards did not view this proposal with favour.

MR. MALLANNA said that until the Government actually started it the District Boards would not take any action. He pointed out that the income derived by the District Boards from road cess collections was very inadequate and they were unable to cope with the demand to keep the roads in good repair.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of supplementing that income would be considered in connection with the question of claiming a rebate from the Government of India in respect of the petrol duty.

With regard to the Public Works Department, MR. MALLANNA did not see the necessity for the appointment of Superintending Engineers. He thought that the expenditure on establishments in the Public Works Department should be kept as low as possible.

In the Education Department also he did not think that the recent appointments of Deputy Directors were really necessary. If these appointments were ment for the

inspection of middle and high schools in the State, he enquired whether the Director could not take up this duty with the aid of one assistant. He did not think that the Deputy Directors did any important work and that they were something like post offices passing papers from their subordinates to the Head Office and *vice versa*. The savings effected by the abolition of these posts, he said, could be utilised for the development of education.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that these officers were appointed in place of the two former Circle Inspectors of Education, one of whom was in charge of primary and middle school education, and the other, of secondary and training institutions. Now that the education budget had nearly doubled itself and the number of schools had increased enormously, he said it was impossible to manage the educational machinery without those officers. What the Government had done was to re-appoint the previous Circle Inspectors under altered names.

MR. MALLANNA agreed with Mr. Lingegowda that the posts of Economic Superintendents absorbed a lot of money out of the grant given for the Economic Conference and that the Superintendents did not really do any important work.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that in the opinion of the Boards of the Economic Conference the Superintendents were doing really good work.

MR. MALLANNA said in that case, the Superintendents should be given more funds to show better results.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not a question of granting more money to the Superintendents but one of their moving from place to place and carrying enlightenment to the people.

MR. MALLANNA also protested against the practice of granting extensions to super-annuated officers on the ground that such a practice led to the deprivation of well-deserved promotions to younger men. He was also against the system of granting duty and personal allowances to officers.

So far as the Medical Department was concerned, he urged that every village with a population of 5,000 and more should be provided with a cheap dispensary. Seeing that sickness was growing among the people, he was of opinion that such a provision was quite necessary and that if no allopathic dispensaries could be given, at least Ayurvedic dispensaries ought to be provided.

With a view to reduce the expenditure on establishment in the Bhadravati Iron Works, he suggested that barring

the technical officers all others should be replaced by younger officers on a small salary.

MR. A. M. VENKATASAMAIYA (Closepet Urban) complained that the raiyats were subjected to hardships during re-surveys by the revenue officers of the taluks who imposed heavy penalties on them in cases of encroachments on river beds, etc., *viz.*, an amount equal to 12 years' back assessment in addition to the upset price of Rs. 5 per gunta. In the case of those who appealed to higher authorities, only the upset price was reduced to Rs. 3. Many poor raiyats had no means of going in appeal. According to the Land Revenue Manual, either they should collect the 12 years' back assessment or the upset price, and not both. Personally he was for showing every consideration to those who possessed small extents of land and that the back assessment referred to should not be collected, only the actual value of the land encroached upon being levied. He represented that the rules in this behalf should be modified and the penalties waived in view of the fact that the raiyats were already subjected to great risks in undertaking cultivation on river beds, etc.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the subordinate revenue officers were guided by the provisions of the Land Revenue Code in dealing with encroachments and that any cases of real hardships might be got redressed by appealing to the higher revenue authorities like the Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA next asked for enhanced provision under "Improvements to Towns and Minor Municipalities." He also pleaded for larger grants to equip the Local Fund Dispensaries with adequate stock of drugs and chemicals and said that Government were not right in entrusting the Village Panchayets with the opening of rural dispensaries, a work which the Government themselves were responsible to undertake. He was strongly supported in this view by Messrs. Subbaiya and Mahomed Imam, who also complained that the existing Local Fund Dispensaries were not supplied with all the drugs that were available in the District Hospitals.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that that was not a fact as he himself had made enquiries in several places during his tours and had ascertained that excepting the patent medicines, all other medicines were being supplied to the other dispensaries.

THE SENIOR SURGEON explained that the Sub-Assistant Surgeons could always send extra indents according to

the exigencies that might arise and get the required supply. In urgent cases, the officers in charge of dispensaries could telegraph to the District Hospital for certain serums and stimulants not ordinarily stocked by them.

MR. VENKATASAMAIYA next urged for an increase in the Police force in the mofussils and pleaded that their minimum pay should be fixed at Rs. 20. He said that the provision of Rs. 30,000 made in the budget for this purpose should be increased suitably.

MESSRS. TUDKI RAMANNA, M. SUBBAIYA and other members endorsed the above view.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Depressed Classes Minority Interest) prayed that suitable grants might be sanctioned for the boarding schools to be started for the benefit of the youths of his community in Arsikere, Hassan and Hiriyur. He pointed out that one such home was recently opened at Arsikere with the confidence that Government would contribute a substantial grant.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government had recently sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 100 for the hostel at Arsikere.

MR. JATRA NAIK represented that that amount was hardly sufficient and that something more ought to be given to meet the cost of establishment.

Mr. Jatra Naik then said that his community consisting of over 50,000 people was very backward in education and that some substantial provision ought to be made for giving special scholarships to the boys of that community.

MR. M. SUBBAIYA said that by investing the Amildars with second class magisterial powers in connection with the the Village Panchayet Scheme, the difficulties of the raiyats had increased enormously. He thought that the Amildars and raiyats should co-operate and get the necessary work done which would not be possible if criminal powers had been vested in the Amildars.

Referring to the low level canals under the Krishnarajasagara Scheme, he said that while Government were levying from the people all kinds of taxes, they were not supplying adequate water for irrigation purposes. He asked how could water meant for 600 acres be sufficient for an extended acreage of 3,000 ; and urged the necessity to extend the canals at a quicker pace.

Referring to the payment under the Record of Rights Scheme, he said that the system of levying a fee of 8 annas for the division of each *hisse* was unjustifiable and should be done away with.

He also pleaded for increasing the pay of Primary School teachers.

MR. B. CHANNAPPA (Yedatore Taluk) pleaded for increased grants for primary education and for the opening of two more middle schools in Yedatore to facilitate the education of children in the four surrounding hoblies.

He suggested the transfer of the *Amarayi* revenue to the Village Panchayets with a view to add to their resources.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA pressed on the attention of the Government to the following points:—

(1) Increase of pay to the Police constables in the malnad and providing them with free quarters ;

(2) fixing the minimum pay of the primary teachers in the malnad at Rs. 20;

(3) the potgi of the patels should be suitably increased as their duties had enormously increased owing to the Village Panchayet work tacked on to them;

(4) in view of the fact that the income of the Village Panchayets in the malnad was small and the villages themselves far removed from one another, liberal grants should be given to them for village improvements. Village improvement works in the malnad should be got done through the agency of the P.W.D. without cost to the panchayets ;

(5) in view of the difficulty of getting proper veterinary aid in the malnad, at least eight veterinary inspectors should be given to that area.

Under the Local Self-Government Scheme, he requested that the budget grant of Rs. 5,000 for District Boards might be increased. He said that this step was all the more necessary, because the responsibility for their management was recently transferred from the Deputy Commissioner to the non-official agency which could not command all the resources that the former could by virtue of his official position.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK said that malnad was full of forests without any means of communication during rains and that it was necessary to make sufficient provision for the improvement of roads there. For this reason, he pleaded for increasing the grant for Malnad Improvement.

In regard to Malnad Dispensaries, he said that even necessary medicines were not adequately stocked and that whenever they were necessary they had to be obtained from district hospitals.

He also pointed out that the grant for Village Improvement had been reduced from Rs. 1·41 lakhs during the

current year to Rs. 1·03 lakhs during the next year. The Village Panchayets were the very foundation of village life and in his opinion, it was very important that a grant of at least Rs. 10 lakhs should be made for village improvement. He also complained that veterinary inspectors would not be available just when their services were required and that it was necessary that their number should be appreciably increased. In regard to the grant to District Boards for town improvement, he said that now that the Government had been pleased to grant the privilege of non-official presidents to Distrtct Boards, the Deputy Commissioners would not take much interest in District Board work and that it was absolutely necessary that the Boards should have more grants placed at their disposal for this work. He also said that the provision made for drinking water wells, especially in the malnad, was very inadequate.

One member from the Chitaldrug District pleaded for—

(1) an increased provision for drinking water wells and for village improvement,

(2) an adequate grant for the improvement of roads, and

(3) for an increase of grant for primary education so as to make it possible to give one school for each Village Panchayet.

MR. J. S. MAHALINGAPPA said that every conceivable work in villages was entrusted to the Village Panchayets without ascertaining their capacity to execute such works. As a rule the Village Panchayets had very little income and unless sufficient money was placed at their disposal for such works, they were able to do nothing.

He also pointed out that the Local Fund Dispensaries had not sufficient stock of ordinary medicines and instruments, as for instance, in the Rampur Dispensary.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that whatever was possible was being given to the dispensaries.

MR. J. S. MAHALINGAPPA said that there were not even ordinary instruments in the Rampur Dispensary for effecting deliveries.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was true that instruments supplied to big hospitals were not supplied to smaller ones but all the same. Whatever was really necessary was given to the Local Fund Dispensaries also. For instance, all the instruments required for simple deliveries were supplied to every dispensary.

SEVERAL MEMBERS of Shiralkoppa and other places of

malnad said that doctors insisted on a payment of Rs. 10 or more, no matter what the condition of the people was, for quinine injection. They requested that it should be a rule that doctors should not charge any fees for quinine injections.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that there was a rule that no fees should be charged for injections done in the hospitals. He added that if any cases where fees were demanded for such injections in the hospitals were brought to his notice, he would take suitable notice of the conduct of the medical officer concerned.

MR. NANJAPPA said that a notice to that effect should be prominently hung up in every dispensary.

MR. B. SITHARAMAIYA of Hiriyur enquired whether there was any real necessity to spend as much as Rs. 12 lakhs on the Mysore University for bringing out only 35 graduates per year. He thought that the expenditure on the University was disproportionate to the results achieved. He suggested that the Department of Horticulture should be attached to the Director of Agriculture. He also thought that the abolition of the posts of Panchayet Inspectors was prejudicial to the proper working of the panchayets and that the income of the panchayets should be increased by making over the *hulbanni* and *amarayi* proceeds to them. He also pleaded for sufficient provision for the improvement of Hiriyur town. He pressed for the increase of pay to the Police constables and the primary school teachers.

MR. SHADAKSHARAPPA made the following representations :—

(1) Rs. 50,000 granted for village improvement was absolutely inadequate as there were many roads to be improved and several other works to be undertaken. He also pointed out another difficulty in that the sanction of the Amildar was necessary for every village improvement work and that such sanction took a very long time to come. The result was that village improvement works suffered considerably.

(2) He pleaded for the income from *hulbanni* and *amarayi* being made over to the Village Panchayets to supplement their own resources.

(3) Chitaldrug being a dry district, there was very little rain with the result that without water no crops could be grown. With all that, the *tari* assessment was fixed at Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. When question of remission came up, the Shanbhogue did not make proper reports and the people

generally did not get the benefit of the remission rules. Mr. Shadaksharappa was of opinion that the Amildars themselves should make a list of all tanks which did not receive sufficient water and must recommend remissions wherever they were called for instead of waiting for the raiyats to ask for them.

(4) A middle school was necessary at Parashuramapur.

The Assembly thereafter adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. A. NARAYANA IYENGAR (Hassan Taluk).—

Q.—1. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) Whether the employees of the Local Boards are treated in the same manner as other Government servants?

(*b*) Whether they are entitled to all the privileges of Government servants of the other departments?

(*c*) Whether it is true that they are not given house-building advances as in the case of other Government servants?

(*d*) Whether Government will be pleased to extend this privilege to the servants of these departments also?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—1. (*a*) The question is vague. Reference is however invited to Section 46 of the Municipal Regulation providing for the appointment, leave, pay, etc., in regard to Municipal servants and to Section 90 of the District Board Regulation regarding District Board employees.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No. They are not given house-building advances.

(*d*) The proposal was opposed by the Representative Assembly at the Dasara Session of 1924. The question has been raised by the Bangalore City Municipal Council and the matter is under consideration.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar.—

To my question whether the employees of the Local Boards are treated in the same manner as servants of